

Utah Basin Interagency



Fire Name:	
Fire Code:	
District/Unit:	
Fire Date(s):	
Incident Commander:	
Reviewed by Duty Officer:	

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Sept 4, 2016

INITIAL ATTACK FIRE SIZE-UP				
PROTECT THE POINT OF ORIGIN				
Fire Name:		Fire Management Unit:		
Fire Cause:		Fire Number:		
Geographic Location:		Latitude:	Longitude	
Administrative Unit(s):		Start Date:	Start Time:	
Township:		Range:	Section:	
Current Size:		Discovery Date:	Discovery Time:	
Fire Investigator-Yes:		No:	Name:	
IC:		Arrival Date:	Arrival Time:	
Contain Date/Time:		Control Date/Time:		
Fire Out Date/Time:				
Structures Threatened No:		Yes (Specify):		
Control Problems No:		Yes (Specify):		
Hazards:				
Fuels-NFDRS:		FBPS:		
Grass:	Pinyon/Juniper:	Ponderosa:	Logging Slash:	
Grass/Brush:	Lodgepole:	Spruce/Fir:	Other:	
Brush:	Douglas Fir:	Aspen:	Other:	
Wind Direction (N, E, S, W):		Wind Speed (MPH):		
Fire Behavior ROS (Ft/Min):		Flame Lengths (Ft):		
Smoldering:	Running:	Torching:	Erratic:	
Creeping:	Crowning:	Spotting:	Other:	
Spread Potential:				
Low:	Medium:	High:	Extreme:	
Slope (% actual):				
0-25%:	26-40%:	41-55%:	55-75%:	>75%:
Position on Slope:				
Ridgetop:	Middle 1/3:	Valley Bottom:		
Saddle:	Lower 1/3:	Mesa/Plateau:		
Upper 1/3:	Canyon Bottom:	Flat or Rolling:		
Aspect:				
North:	East:	Northeast:	Northwest:	Ridgetop:
South:	West:	Southeast:	Southwest:	Flat:
Elevation:				
Staging Area/Contact:				

FINAL FIRE REPORT—PAGE 2 of 2

Fire Intensity Level	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Flame Length 0 - 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Flame Length 2 - 4	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Flame Length 4 - 6		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Flame Length 6 - 8	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Flame Length 8 - 12		<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Flame Length 12 +	
Cover Class:	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 Annual grasses	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 Perennial grasses	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 Meadow grasses	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 13 Sagebrush 3 +	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 Sagebrush 1 - 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 Sagebrush high	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 Light Brush	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 Medium Brush	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 Heavy Brush	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 Mature Timber	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 Mature Timber Mixed	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 Young Timber 0 - 4	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 22 Young Timber 4 - 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 Young Timber 12 - 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 TSI light slash 1-3 yrs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 TSI light slash 4-7 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> 26 TSI light slash 8+ yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> 27 TSI heavy slash 1-3 yrs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 28 TSI heavy slash 4-7 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> 29 TSI heavy slash 8+ yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 Litter light	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 Litter medium	<input type="checkbox"/> 32 Litter Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> 33 Pinyon-Juniper	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 34 Other			
NFFL Fuel Model: (N/A FS)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Short Grass (1 ft)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Timber w/ Grass	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Tall Grass (3 ft)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Chaparral Brush (6 ft)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Brush (2 ft)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Dormant Brush	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Southern Rough	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Closed Timber Litter	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Hardwood Litter	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 Timber-litter/understory	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 Light Logging Slash	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 Med Logging Slash	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 13 Heavy Logging Slash			
NFDRS Fuel Model:	<input type="checkbox"/> A—Annual Grasses (FM 1)		<input type="checkbox"/> B—Mature Brush (FM 4)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> C—Open Pine with Grass (FM 2)		<input type="checkbox"/> D—Southern Rough (FM 7)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> E—Hardwood litter-fall (FM 9)		<input type="checkbox"/> F—Intermountain West Brush (FM 6)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> G—West Coast Conifers (FM 10)		<input type="checkbox"/> H—Short Needle Conifers (FM 8)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> I—Heavy Slash (FM 13)		<input type="checkbox"/> J—Medium Slash (FM 12)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> K—Light Slash (FM 11)		<input type="checkbox"/> L—Perennial Grasses (FM 1)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> N—Saw/marsh grasses (FM 3)		<input type="checkbox"/> O—High Pocosin (FM 4)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> P—Southern Long-Needle Pine (FM 9)		<input type="checkbox"/> Q—Alaska Black Spruce (FM 6)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> R—Hardwood Litter-summer (FM 8)		<input type="checkbox"/> S—Tundra (FM 1)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> T—Sagebrush with Grass (FM 2 or 6)		<input type="checkbox"/> U—Western Long-Leaf Pine (FM 9)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> X—Burning Vehicle			

**ATTACH MAP WITH POLYGON OF THE FIRE INCLUDING
T/R/S CROSS FOR REFERENCE**

FINAL FIRE REPORT										
Fire Name:										
Fire Code:		USFS:		SO#:		DOI:		STATE:		
Descriptive Location:										
Ignition Date:				Time:		<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		<input type="checkbox"/> Actual		
Discovery Date:				Time:		<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		<input type="checkbox"/> Actual		
IA Date:				Time:		<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		<input type="checkbox"/> Actual		
Contain Date:				Time:		<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		<input type="checkbox"/> Actual		
Control Date:				Time:		<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		<input type="checkbox"/> Actual		
Out Date:				Time:		<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		<input type="checkbox"/> Actual		
Coordinates at Origin:		Geographic		Lat:		Long:				
		UTM		E:		N:				
		Legal		T:		R:		S:		¼ s:
Elevation:				Slope (%):				County:		
Aspect:					Final Size:					acres
Detection Method:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Agency Lookout			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Other Lookout			<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Agency Patrol		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other Agency Employee			<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Planned Coop			<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Agency Permittee		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Agency Aircraft			<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other Aircraft			<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Infrared		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 11 Resident			<input type="checkbox"/> 12 Tenant, permitted			<input type="checkbox"/> 13 Contractor personnel		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 41 Passerby			<input type="checkbox"/> 42 Visitor in area			<input type="checkbox"/> 43 Neighbor		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 45 Cooperator or Coop employee						<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Other		
Statistical Cause:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Lightning			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Equipment Use			<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Smoking		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Campfire			<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Debris Burning			<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Railroad		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Arson			<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Children			<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Misc (Specify)		
General Cause:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Timber Harvest			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Harvest Other Prod			<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Forest/Range Mgmt activities		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Highway			<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Power, Reclamation			<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Hunting		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Fishing			<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other Recreation			<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Resident		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Other								
Specific Cause:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Lightning			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Aircraft			<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Burning Vehicle		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Exhaust-Power Saw			<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Exhaust-Other			<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Logging Line		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Brakeshoes			<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Cooking Fire			<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Warming Fire		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 10 Smoking			<input type="checkbox"/> 11 Trash Burning			<input type="checkbox"/> 12 Burning Dump		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 13 Field Burning			<input type="checkbox"/> 14 Land Clearing			<input type="checkbox"/> 15 Slash Burning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 16 Right-of-Way Burning			<input type="checkbox"/> 17 Resource Mgmt Burn			<input type="checkbox"/> 18 Grudge Fire		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 19 Pyromania			<input type="checkbox"/> 20 Smoke Out Bees/Game			<input type="checkbox"/> 21 Insect/Snake Control		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 22 Job Fire			<input type="checkbox"/> 23 Blasting			<input type="checkbox"/> 24 Burning Building		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 25 Powerline			<input type="checkbox"/> 26 Fireworks			<input type="checkbox"/> 27 Playing w/ Matches		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 28 Repel Predatory Animals			<input type="checkbox"/> 29 Stove Fuel Sparks			<input type="checkbox"/> 30 Other		
Class of People:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Owner			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Permittee			<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Contractor		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Public Employee			<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Local Permanent			<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Seasonal		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Transient			<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other			<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Visitor		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Lightning/Non-Human Caused								
PAGE 1 of 2										
CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE										

BRIEFING CHECKLIST	
SITUATION	
Fire Name:	Location:
Map Orientation:	Other Incidents in Area:
Terrain Influences:	
Fuel Type and Conditions:	
Previous Fire Weather:	
Predicted Fire Weather:	
Previous Fire Behavior:	
Predicted Fire Behavior:	
MISSION/EXECUTION	
Incident Commander:	Immediate Supervisor:
Strategy/Objectives:	
Tactical assignments:	
Contingency Plan:	
COMMUNICATIONS	
Group Number:	Group Agency:
Command Frequency:	Tactical Frequency:
Air-to-Ground Frequency:	Tactical Frequency:
Cell Phone:	Cell Phone:
Cell Phone:	Cell Phone:
Medivac Plan:	
SERVICE/SUPPORT	
Other Resources:	
Aviation Resources:	
Logistics (Transportation):	
Logistics (Supplies/equipment):	
RISK MANAGEMENT	
Hazards:	
Mitigation Measures:	
Lookouts:	
Anchors:	
Communications:	
Escape Routes:	
Safety Zones:	
Disengagement Trigger Points:	
QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS?	

RESOURCE SUMMARY

[illegible]

AFTER ACTION REVIEW (AAR)		
Incident Name:		IC:
Date:	Type IC (3, 4, 5):	Resources:
Critiqued by (List names of attendees):		
Ground Rules:		
⇒ Most importantly, participants should leave with a strong desire to improve their proficiency.		
⇒ An AAR is performed as immediately after the event as possible by the personnel involved.		
⇒ Leader's role is to ensure skilled facilitation of the AAR		
⇒ Reinforce that respectful disagreement is OK. Keep focused on the <i>what</i> , not the <i>who</i> .		
⇒ Make sure everyone participates.		
⇒ End the AAR on a positive note.		
What was planned? (Spend about 25 % of total time on this question and the next)		
⇒ Establish the facts.		
⇒ Purpose of the mission and definition of success: key tasks, conditions they must be performed, and acceptable standards for success.		
What actually happened? Continue to establish the facts.		
⇒ Come to agreement on what actually happened.		
⇒ Pool multiple perspectives to build a shared picture of what happened.		
⇒ Identify barriers that were encountered and how they were handled.		
⇒ Discuss all actions that were not SOP, or those that presented safety problems.		
Why did it happen? (Spend about 25% of the total time on this question)		
⇒ Analysis of cause and effect.		
⇒ Focus on WHAT not WHO.		
⇒ Discuss the reasons for ineffective or unsafe performance.		
What can we do next time? (Spend about 50% of the total time on this question)		
⇒ Solutions will arise naturally once problems are identified and understood.		
⇒ Focus on items you can fix, rather than external forces outside your control.		
Sustain/Maintain Strengths:		
Correct Weaknesses:		
AAR Leader (signature):		Date:
Reviewed by (signature):		Date:

Delegation of Authority – T4 and T5 Incident Commander

We hereby delegate you authority for management activities on Federal and State Lands within the Uintah Basin Fire Management Unit for Type 4 and Type 5 fires. The organization will be commensurate with complexity.

This delegation carries with it full responsibility for management of Type 4 and 5 fires. All management actions will be conducted in accordance with the following:

1. First and foremost, **MANAGE ALL WILDLAND FIRES SAFELY**. Priority one is for **FIREFIGHTER** and **PUBLIC SAFETY**. You are directed to manage risk exposure, constantly identify and abate hazards, refuse to accept unnecessary risk, and make risk-related decisions at the appropriate level.
2. Initially conduct a thorough assessment of the fire situation using the **Green-Operational Engagement** section located in the Incident Response Pocket guide (IRPG) Green pages 1-14). Perform an **Incident Complexity Analysis** for your incident with every initial size-up (IRPG page 14). If you have checked “Yes” on 3 or more of the analysis boxes, consider requesting the next level of incident management support. Review the Incident Complexity Analysis periodically to maintain situational awareness.
3. Before engaging in any fire management assignment, establish **Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones** (LCES).
4. Constantly monitor the effectiveness of the planned strategy and tactics. **Immediately delay, modify, or abandon firefighting action** on any part of a wildland fire where strategies and tactics cannot be safely implemented and only execute suppression actions when and where they are safe and effective.
5. Ensure that all **firefighting actions are in full compliance** with the Ten Standard Fire Orders and the mitigation of the applicable Watch Out Situations has been accomplished. Maintain command and control of all fireline resources. Personally conduct inspections for safety and health hazards pertinent to the above Orders and Situations.
6. Prior to taking management action on any fire, become familiar with the most current fire weather forecast for that day. If the weather you are experiencing on a fire is significantly different from the current fire weather forecast for the day, take on site weather observations and request a **spot weather forecast** from Uintah Basin Interagency Fire Center (UBIFC). At a minimum, take weather observations every hour.
7. Ensure that UBIFC and all resources on your wildland **fire incident are informed of your name as the assigned Incident Commander** and keep all personnel informed of any changes in incident command leadership.
8. Ensure that all fireline personnel on your incident are **fully qualified**, as certified by their employing agency, which is documented on their current Incident Qualifications Card.
9. **Provide and document a briefing** (Uintah Basin Interagency Incident Organizer) to all firefighters at the beginning of every operational period and an **After Action Review (AAR)** at the end of every operational period. Brief all new firefighters of the fire situation and **Incident Action Plan** that arrive on your fire.
10. **Brief** UBIFC of the incident situation, and convey updates of the fire situation every 2-3 hours or if the situation changes significantly at any time.
11. Document **action to manage fatigue** for all fires that exceed one operational period, actions taken to ensure compliance with guidelines for work, rest, and length of commitment, and pre-approvals and justifications for excessively long work shifts.
12. You **have authority to supersede** natural and cultural resource considerations and constraints to provide for the safety of firefighters, other personnel, and the public.
13. Manage **incident costs** consistent with values at risk. Fire on State and private lands have special cost constraints. Contact UBIFC for further details (aerial resources).

Incident Objectives, Organization, and Radio Frequencies	
1.	Provider for Firefighter and Public Safety!
2.	
3.	
4.	

Staging Area/Contact:

Incident Commander: Incident Commander Type 3	
	Safety: Line Safety Officer
	Information: Qualifications established by local agencies
	Logistics: Qualifications established by local agencies
	Plans: Qualifications established by local agencies
	Finance: Qualifications established by local agencies
Operations: Task Force Leader	
Division: Single Resource Boss – Single Resource Boss – Operational qualifications must be commensurate with resources assigned (i.e. more than one resource type assigned requires a higher level of qualification)	
	Resource:
	Resource:

Telephone Numbers		Radio Nets	
Person	Number	Net	Frequency
		Command	
		Support	
		Air-To-Ground	
		Air-To-Air	
		Tac	
		Tac	

TYPE 1 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • DOD assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support • Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total • Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected • Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled and many include assistants • All General Staff positions filled and many include deputy positions • Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

TYPE 2 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 200 to 500 total • Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding general incident area affected • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled • All General Staff positions filled • Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

LOGISTICS REMINDERS

ITEM	AMOUNT	CONSIDERATIONS
MRE's	1 case per 3 people	7 cases per crew
Water	2 ½ gal per person	10 - 5 gal cubies per crew
Batteries (AA)	1 box per 2 radios	
Saw Fuel and Bar Oil	1 gal fuel – 2 quarts oil per 4 hours of use	Fuel Mix Ratio 50:1
Pump Fuel	Mark III 5 gal/3 hours Shindaiwa 5 gal/10 hours	Fuel Mix Ratio Mark III – 24:1 Shindaiwa – 50:1
Hose and Appliances	For every 200 ft of 1 ½” trunk order 100 ft of 1” lateral and 50 ft of ¾” lateral	Order at a minimum the following appliances in conjunction with amount of hose in previous section: 1 - 1 ½” gated wye 1 - 1 ½” to 1” reducer 1 - 1” to ¾” reducer 1 - ¾” shutoff valve 1 - ¾” nozzle
Porta-potties	1 Porta-potty per 10 people	Wash stations, toilet paper, garbage bags

--To receive supplies during the same operational shift, place order with dispatch by 10:00.

--To receive supplies by the next operational period, place order with dispatch by 16:00.

--Dinner order for the same operational shift should be placed with dispatch by 10:00.

--Breakfast and lunch order for the next operational shift should be placed with dispatch by 16:00.

--When ordering pump kits, consider ordering a second as a backup.

--Will your incident need a Fuel Tender?

TYPE 3 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods • Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period • Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range up to 200 total personnel • Incident may require an Incident Base to provide support • Population surrounding incident affected • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level • Command Staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control • General Staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control • ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload

Indicators of Incident Complexity

Common indicators may include the area (location) involved; threat to life, environment and property; political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, and weather. Most indicators are common to all incidents, but some may be unique to a particular type of incident. The following are common contributing indicators for each of the five complexity types.

TYPE 5 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required Resources vary from two to six firefighters Formal Incident Planning Process not needed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident Commander (IC) position filled Single resources are directly supervised by the IC Command Staff or General Staff positions not needed to reduce workload or span of control

TYPE 4 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods Multiple resources may be needed Resources may require limited logistical support Formal Incident Planning Process not needed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed Limited effects to population surrounding incident Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one Operational Period Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IC role filled Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an ICS Leader position Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level Command Staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control General Staff position(s) normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control

SPOT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS AND FORECAST REQUEST

Requesting agency will furnish information for blocks 1-12

1. Name of Incident or Project	2. Control Agency:		3. Request Made	
			Date:	Time:
4. Location: (Township, Range, Section)	5. Drainage Name:		6. Exposure / Aspect	
7. Size of Incident or Project (ac.):	8. Elevation		9. Fuel Type:	10. Project On:
	Top:	Bottom:		Ground Crowning

11. Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWS:

[illegible]

WORK/REST MONITORING & DOCUMENTATION FORM

This form is designed to help the IC document and calculate the amount of rest required to meet the 2:1 Work/Rest guidelines.

- IA operational period is not to exceed 24 hours except in an Agency Administrator approves to (1) accomplish immediate and critical objectives or (2) address immediate and critical firefighter or public safety issues.
- The operational period commences when the employee comes on duty that morning. Subsequent operational shifts are not to exceed 16 hours.
- Rest time is defined as time when the employee has the opportunity to sleep.

[illegible]

Part C: Organization (continued)

Recommended Organization (circle one):

Type 5	Majority of items rated as “Very Low”; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as “Low”, with some items rated as “Very Low”, and a few items rated as “Moderate” or “High”.
Type 3	Majority of items rated as “Moderate”, with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2	Majority of items rated as “Moderate”, with a few items rated as “High”.
Type 1	Majority of items rated as “High”; a few items may be rated in other categories.

Rationale:

Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the “Notes/Mitigation” column to address mitigation actions for a specific element, and include these mitigations in the rationale.

Name of Incident: _____ Unit(s): _____

Date/Time: _____ Signature of Preparer: _____

Part C: Organization (continued)

Social/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C4. Objective Concerns</u> Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	Very Low	L	M	H	
<u>C5. External Influences</u> Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.	Very Low	L	M	H	
<u>C6. Ownership Concerns</u> Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.	Very Low	L	M	H	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.					

EXTENDED WORK SHIFT DOCUMENTATION FORM				
Date:	Time:	Incident Number:	Incident Name:	Unit:
Incident Type:	Operational Period:	IC Name:	IC Type (3, 4, 5):	
Justification				
Name of Module(s):				
Name of Individual(s):				
Description of Situation:				
Shifts in excess of 16 hours were due to (mark all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Life and Property threatened <input type="checkbox"/> Suppression objective are close to being met <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement resources are not available (unable to fill) <input type="checkbox"/> Military Assignment <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				
Extended Hours:	Date:	Work Hours:	Total Hours:	
Mitigation Measures				
Actions taken to reduce impact to firefighter safety and reduce fatigue: <input type="checkbox"/> Rest extended into the following operational period. Hours adjusted: _____. On shift by: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ _____				
Mitigation Hours:	Date:	Rest Hours:	Total Hours:	
Approval				
IC Signature:		Date:	Time:	
Agency Administrator Signature:		Date:	Time:	

SAFETY INSPECTIONS FOR FIRE ORDERS AND 10&18

Evaluate		FIRE ORDERS
		1. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
		2. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
		3. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of the fire.
		4. Identify escape routes/safety zones and make them known.
		5. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.
		6. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.
		7. Maintain prompt communications with your forces, your supervisor and adjoining forces.
		8. Give clear instructions and insure they are understood.
		9. Maintain control of your forces at all times.
		10. Safely manage all fires (Wildland Fire and Rx Fire).
Present?	Mitigated	18 FIRE SITUATIONS THAT SHOUT “WATCH OUT”
		1. Fire not scouted and sized up
		2. In country not seen in daylight
		3. Safety Zones and Escape Routes not identified
		4. Unfamiliar w/ weather & local factors influencing fire behavior
		5. Uninformed on strategy, tactics and hazards
		6. Instructions and assignments not clear
		7. No communications link with crewmembers/supervisor
		8. Constructing line without safe anchor point
		9. Building fireline downhill with fire below
		10. Attempting frontal assault on fire
		11. Unburned fuels between you and fire
		12. Cannot see main fire, not in contact with anyone who can
		13. On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below
		14. Weather is getting hotter and drier
		15. Wind increases and/or changes direction
		16. Getting frequent spot fires across the line
		17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult
		18. Taking a nap near fireline

MITIGATION ACTIONS TAKEN:

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					
Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).		L	M	H	
Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C1. Potential Fire Duration</u> Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high. Note: This will vary by geographic area.	N/A Very Short	L Short	M	H Long	
<u>C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action)</u> Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as very low, low, moderate, or high. Consider the likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; and whether there are clearly defined trigger points.	Very Low	L	M	H	
<u>C3. Functional Concerns</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element very low (minimal resources committed), low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; availability of resources; access to EMS support; heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or incomplete; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	Very Low	L	M	H	

Part B: Organization (continued)

Probability				Notes/Mitigation
<u>B7. Time of Season</u> Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	L Late	M Mid	H Early	
<u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u> Evaluate the barriers to fire spread and their potential to limit fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present, rank this element low. If some barriers are present, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.	L Many	M	H Few	
<u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u> Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme. Considerations: Fire danger indices such as energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; geographic area preparedness level.	L/M	H	VH/E	
<u>Enter the number of items circled for each column.</u>				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one):

LOW	Majority of items are “Low”, with a few items rated as “Moderate” and/or “High”.
MODERATE	Majority of items are “Moderate”, with a few items rated as “Low” and/or “High”.
HIGH	Majority of items are “High”; A few items may be rated as “Low” or “Moderate”.

MAP SKETCH

North



Perimeter in Chains-----average chains=acres
17=1 24=2 29=3 34=4 38=5 45=7 53=10 65=15

SECTION OF MAP: (1 MILE BY 1 MILE)
TOWNSHIP: RANGE: SECTION:
LAT: LONG:

STAGING-is located at:

I. C. Post-is located at:

NOTES: (include roads, creeks, trails, etc.)

PREPARED BY:

POSITION:

DATE:

TIME:

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:

Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Agency Administrator. If the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the Agency Administrator.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigation, notes
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations.	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives.	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns</u> Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, designated areas (i.e. wilderness), T&E species habitat, and cultural sites.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values</u> Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.</p>	L Far	M	H Near	
<p><u>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</u> Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; degree of support for the wildland fire program and resulting fire effects; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke, including health impacts; potential for evacuation and ingress/egress routes; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.</p>	L	M	H	
Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>B4. Fuel Conditions</u> Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; and/or continuity of fuels.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B5. Fire Behavior</u> Evaluate the current and expected fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u> Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: Considerations would include current and expected fire growth based on fire behavior analysis and the weather forecast and/or the ability to control the fire.</p>	L	M	H	